JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT,

Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.

MICHAEL C. KERR, Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW.

JAMES A. CRAVENS. HENRY W. HARRINGTON WILLIAM S HOLMAN. EDMUND JOHNSON. ALEXANDER B CONDUITT DANIEL W. VOORHEES. JOHN PETTIT. DAVID TURPIE. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON JAMES F. McDOWELL. Ilth

Monroe County. The Democracy of this county assembled in

Convention at Bloomington, on Saturday last. It was largely attended and its action was harmonious. Every township is the county was fully represented. SAMUEL S. BUSKIRK, Esq., was nominated for Representative and he has consented to make the race. Such men as he are needed in the public councils at the present time. Mr. Buskink will be elected.

Seventh District. We learn from the Seventh Congressional District that VOORNEES is "doing up" the Republican organization in fine style. His meetings are large and enthusiastic, and the people turn out to hear him by thousands Since Jos A. WRIGHT backed down from the race in that District, the whole thing looks like a jug handle-one sided. WRIGHT, however, would have been defeated just as easily as Scorr will be, who is really an abler man than the Ex-Governor.

Scorr's meetings are said to be very slimly attended, and one hundred men would cover any audience he addressed up to Saturday last. The whole thing of Republicanism seems to be "played out" as badly as the Constitution is in Massa chusetts or other New England States. Mr. Scorr was the head of the Know Nothings in 1844 when he slid into Congress, but he is now willing to let all the Ge mans and Irish support him that will disgrace their manhood by voting for him. The dark lantern won't do this time.

"A Small Cannon Spiked."

The Journal, in referring to the tax bill, says, "that no Democratic member from this State voted against it." The Democratic members from this State voted for all the men and all the money that the Administration asked for to prosecute the war and for every appropriation for the support and increase of the army and navy. Yet in the face of these facts the Republican papers and speakers in this State are assailing Messrs. Voor-HEES and Law for voting against supplies and against the Republican tax bill for raising a revenue. But the Republican central organ asserts "that no Democratic member from this State voted against it." Upon the evidence of the Journal, is not "a small cannon spiked?" The Journal concedes that Messrs. HOLMAN and CRAVENS voted for every war measure, for every financial measure, and for every appropriation for the support of the Army and Navy, proposed by the ruling party. Yet it assails them while it pro fesses no partyism-when it declares that it is the duty of every man to sink the partisan in the patriot. If honest in its declarations, the Journal and the so-called "Union" party it represents, should give Messrs Holman and Chavens a hearty support. But their opposition to them is just as bitter, just as relentless, as it is to Messrs. Law and VOORBERS and for no other reason than they are Democrats-that in their opinion loyalty to the Government dees not demand of them, or of any citizen, a surrender of their political principles.

Object of the Recent Rebel Move-

The news comes that "Louisville is safe" and that all is again "quiet upon the Potomac." If the object of the recent rebel movements was the invasion of the Northern States it has proved a failure. They have been forced from Maryland back to Virginia, and in Kentucky neither Kirnsy Bragg's divisions have been neared than forty miles to either Louisville or Cincinnati. But if the advance into Maryland and Kentucky were great foraging expeditions to obtain obtain food and munitions of war, the rebel army in that regard have been eminently successful. From Pope's division and his points of supply, and from Harper's Ferry, they captured an immense amount of Government property, just the articles they wanted. So in Kentucky. The surrenders at Richmond and Munfordville gave them a large supply of artillery, small arms, tents, and equipage of all kinds and of the best quality. Besides that they captured from eight to ten thousand prisoners, adding to the large balance against us in that line And from the rich regions of Central and Southern Kentucky they must have obtained large supplies of food, and perhaps clothing and shoes, which they so much need. The preparations for defending Louisville and Cincinnati have also cost the Government and people an enormous sum. These advantages to the rebels may be in the end dear bought, if wise councils prevail, and if our National embarrassments are not increased by the uncalled for and unwise emancipation proclamation of the President.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

The Door Open.

To check for the moment the indignation of the people aroused against the unparalleled and astounding frauds then and since perpetrated upon the public Treasury by cormorant contractors, on the 2d day of May last an act was passed providing for the punishment of that organized horde of public plunderers. Mr. Senator Six-Moss's class of the Republican party fitteen days afterwards secured the passage of the following act, which on the same day was duly approved by "Honest Abe:"

" Be it enected. That the operation of the act entitled. 'An act to provide and punish frauds on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts for the Government,' approved June 2d, 1562, be and the same is berety suspended until the first Monday of January, 1863."-U. S. Stat-

utes, 2d Ses , Cong. Rep. p. 660. Under this "indulgence" Senator SIMMONS received his benes of fifty thousand dollars, and the public plumierers were so substantially by law authorized to continue their robberies upon

the public treasury. In all the legislation of the country no instance Gen Gilbert is the knowing one, and the one to nessee especially, to fight tooth and nail against

enactment fraud and theft legal and proper. If pend it? If wrong and unjust, why not repeal it? Bragg would have had a hard time of it. In its suspension the title should have read "an act to legalize the frauds and thefts of Republi can contractors upon the public treasury;" and vet, under the title of "no party," the enactors of this infamous specimen of wicked and corrupt legislation are now asking the people to re-elect them to positions they have disgraced.

Gen. McClellan's Feelings of Duty. A writer to the Hartford Courant, without regard to the strict rule which ought to regulate stance of an interview which he had with Mrs. than to wait until he can join Kirby Smith. McClellax, the young and accomplished wife of the General, on a railroad car near Hartford, and details her conversation. The following striking remarks, thus elicited without the idea that they would become public, are worthy of special notice. They indicate the faith of the General in the God who has in his hands all armies, as well as his devoted spirit of self sacri-

fice. The writer says: to a certain extent, lost; but that I had, previous to his last success, regained it. She said the same observation had been made by others. I told her I thought the General had not done justice to himself, in not explaining to the public circumstances which looked unfavorable to him. "Do you not think," said she, "that it was more pairiotic in him to bear his wrongs in silence, rather than to trouble the Government as some others have done, with demands for investigations and fight a battle, plan a campaign, or who owns a court martials, when the delays caused by them commanding talent of any kind or description? would be injurious to the country?" "The Gen- The only answer is in a very expressive silence. eral," she remarked, "when the clouds covering | Lincoln and Seward, Cameron and Stanton, Benhim were of the darkest hue, had faith that God | nett and Phillips, these are your statesmen, your would yet make him an instrument of good to the public men, your leaders of opinion. McCleilan cause of his country."

the case of a lady, were it not that General Hunter, terrible over negroes, and Butler, tre-

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. Second Battle of Munfordville.

Surrender of the Place to the Rebels-The Rebels between Buell and Bragg-Louisville Safe, and Kentucky Soon to be Cleared of Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20. Confirmation, full and indisputable, has finally been received of the surrender of Munfordville to the rebel force under Bragg. The result shows that it required the entire of Bragg's army to sons turned out in the streets of New York to bring the gallant Hoosiers to terms. This is shown from the fact that the surrender was made to Bragg in person, who at once established his headquarters at Munfordville, and displayed his could not run away fast enough. This very ab various divisions and brigades to his prisoners before paroling them, with the evident intention of impressing upon them an exaggerated idea of his strength, which he claims to be 75,000 men, high mightiness will turn his attention to the but which, in reality, is known to be 49,000. But, "deliverance of Ireland." Of course, in such a on his own showing, how ridiculous his victory case, we should hardly think it necessary to turn appears. Seventy five thousand men against four out a file of policemen for the reception of him thousand! How much luster the victory sheds and his army, and the functionaries of the law. on the Southern cause!

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE. The battle was renewed, as has been communi

cated to you, on Tuesday morning, and was contimed throughout the day in rather a desultory manner. The rebels, remembering their experi ence on Sunday, fought shy. They kept off at | themselves hourse all day-for what?-for an ina safe distance, using only artillery; to which dividual of the name of Corcoran. our artillery responded with good effect. The JEFF, DAVIS'S CAUSE BETTER THAN THAT OF WASH command of the Federal forces devolved on Col. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana, who suc ceeded Col. Wilder by seniority of commission The artillery skirmish availed nothing. Colonel Dunham then sent out a small detachment as skirmishers, hoping to draw the enemy up within range of his rifle pits. But this maneuver failed. The rebels had a holy horror of those rifle pits. and preferred not approaching them. So the battle amounted to the mere banging away of artillery at a long distance, in which five men of Col. Dunham's command were wounded. How many of the enemy were hurt does not appear. At 5 o'clock this slow and easy battle terminated. the rebeis ceasing to fire and Col. Dunham fol-

lowing the example During the following night the rebels threw a heavy force of infantry and artillery across the river at Tide Springs, a couple of miles above the Federal position, and, under cover of the darkness, planted their guns in earth fortifications thrown up by their infantry on the hills on the north side of the river overlooking the Federal position. Their operations were noticed by our forces during the night, who could distinctly hear and determine what was going on, but had no means of preventing it. So, when morning dawned, the brave Indianians were greeted with a view of a formidable array of batteries directly opposite them, and in such elevated positions that they could play right down into our fortifi

THE SURRENDER.

cut down. But what would have been gained by those who have slunk away as occasion served

much coveted by the rebels.

THE PRISONERS

Were paroled on the following day, and are now on the march for this city, having been furnished by their captors with four days' rations to stand them on the march.

WHO'S TO BLAME? ions vary as to who is to blame. It is conceded ficers by the lavish bravery of their men. one of the most important in Kentucky, and profuse waste of life and treasure has not brought do? It is true Bragg was not between him and exercious, more dogged resolution, and more fero-The only way Buell could have reinforced the plainty, nor think rationally, nor feel decently; do. As soon as Buell found that Bragg had bility as to pugilists in the hight of their encounmoved up in force, he moved. He moved on ter. It is for the best iders and mutual friends tion. Whole divisions were being rapidly moved prospect of a termination of the strife seems hopeto the rear, officers were flying about hastily, less

forces with him before undertaking to cope with | thorities to proclaim at once freedom to all the the hero of Shiloh. The fault, if any there be, for not properly doubt that such a line of action would paralyze strengthening the garrison at Munfordville must and subdue the Confederates at once and termirest with Major General Gilbert, then command nate the war triumphantly. Now-passing over ing at this place, who had a force of twenty-five the questionable wisdom and practicability of or thirty thousand men then here, idle, subject to changing by a single and sudden act the enhis orders. He knows why he did not send a por- tire social status and individual necessities of tion of them out. Perhaps it was not deemed four millions of ignorant and very helpless creawise to make a general engagement at Mun- tures-passing over the depublication of enmity fordville, and, as the result shows, nothing short which such a proceeding would cause in all the

can be cited so grossly in violation of justice. answer. Certainly no blame can attach to Buell. It is in brief the act of declaring by solemn Had the garrison been strengthened so as to have held out another day, Buell would have been upon the enemy's rear; and between attacking a the law punishing the offense was just, why sus- hornet's nest, and being attacked in his rear.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL BATTLE. I have no doubt whatever that, before this reaches you, you will have heard by telegraph of a general engagement between Buell and Bragg. Their respective forces are so even balanced that it is difficult getting a bettle. Neither party is desirous of fighting unless he can secure an advantageous position, and as both can not occupy the best ground and each act on the defensive at the same time, no battle can be had until one or the other forces it on his antagonist. From indications noted above, it seems clear that Buell is now about pressing an engagement upon the rebels. Doubtless he has concluded that it is betthe use of private conversations, relates the sub- ter to fight him at even chances in the open field THE SITUATION AT LOUISVILLE.

In the meantime, a very large army is gathering here, which will soon be in condition to fall upon and annihilate the entire rebel force now operating in Kentucky. Of this army I am not permitted to speak freely at present, but the Union people of the North may rest satisfied that it is sufficient for all emergencies, and that not only is Louisville now safe, but Kentucky is also safe, and in a very short time the last vestige of an armed rebel force will have been driven from I remarked to her that at first I felt great con- the State. As great a punishment awaits these fidence in her husband, which afterwards I had, rebels for their invasion of Kentucky as befell Lee's legions in Maryland.

Enropean News. We copy the following comments upon the

American difficulties from the English press: From the London Herald, Sept. 5. THE FEDERALS WANT A MAN.

Is there a man in the whole country who can and Pope, heroes of a hundred retreats, Halleck, I should hold myself inexcusable for making who came back from Tennessee because he could public this private conversation, especially in not find Beauregard, who was there all the time, McClellan belongs to the nation more than to mendous against women, these and such like are the Generals of the North. It is very unfortunate for them-it is positively disgraceful for us, when we reflect that these people are of our own blood-this extraordinary dearth of men of mark among the Northern Americans. They will do well to give up the quarrel for the present Secure 4,500 Prisoners, 10 Pieces of Artillery, to want until Providence shall send them a great 4,000 Stand of Arms, Tents, Camp Equipage, man-one endued with the elementary qualities &c .- Who's to Blame? -- Prospects of a Battle that are essential for success. The fact must state-men of the South are so pre eminent in soldierly and statesmanlike qualities. Lee and Beauregard, Jackson and Johnston, are men whose very names are a terror to the Northerners, whose ability is acknowledged by the more dispassionate judgment of men in distant lands.

A few days since a quarter of a million of perwelcome with rapturous acclaim an insignificant Irishman, who is only known to fame as having been taken prisoner at Bull Run because he surd person is so puffed up by his reception that he makes a speech to the mob, promising that as soon as the present little kusiness is settled his when mustered, would have to confine their in vestigations to the neighboring cabbage gardens. This is beside the mark. We only wish to observe what a dearth of leading men, what a perfect famine of heroes must there be in New York, when 250,000 men can wave their hats, and shout

INGTON.

Truly Jefferson Davis is a great man. His quarrel is a better one and a fairer one than that of Washington. He represents the cause of eight millions in the Confederate States as Washington did that of three millions of the colonists, and we cannot doubt his success. The terms of his address to the Confederate Congress, when it re assembled on the 18th ult. at Richmond, are not bombasting and exulting, such as we might have thought excusable after so many unlooked for triumphs, but dignified and worthy of the occa-

Energetic means are to be taken to follow up the advantage that has been gained. The regiments in the field are to be filled up to their quo ta. Officers are to be removed from their commands when found unequal to them for want of military education or other reason. It is thought that no fresh conscriptions will be necessary, but it is proposed, in case of great emergency, to extend the age of liability to men between 35 and This resolve to rest satisfied with the present number of an army that is sufficient for its work, is in striking contrast with the eager desperation of the North, and its hurried impressment of 600,000 unwilling victims more.

THE ORGAN OF THE BRITISH BANKERS AND STOCK JOBBERS ON THE AMERICAN WAR. [From the London Economist.] The sacrifice of life as well as or property in this American rebellion, thus far, has been liter-

There was no alternative left the Federal com- ally enormous, and unequaled by that of the mander. To resist longer was to have his whole bloodiest European wars. Of the 550,000 or 600, command slaughtered in a short time. Hence it | 000 men who had been raised by the Federals was that he surrendered with so slight a loss on since the commencement of the conflict, it seems his part. He could do nothing else than surren | certain that 250,000 have disappeared; and if we der. True, he might have fought an hour or make every allowance, not utterly disgraceful two; and in that hour or two he might have and incredible for those who never joined at all. killed a few rebels, and had half of his command but whose pay had been regularly drawn, for that? He would have been obliged to surrender without any formal discharge, and for those who in the end, and humanity dictated the sparing of on various pretexts evade duty, the number of border States, and for the sake of the only means dead, slain and disabled must still be frightful. by which it has at any time been possible to res-Thus, through force of circumstances which It to the Northern losses we add those of their tore the Union. We protest against it as a monhe could not control, Col. Dunham was compelled | antagonists, there can be little doubt that at least to make an unconditional surrender. The sur- ten times as many have fallen in one short year render carried with it ten pieces of artillery, four in this fraternal butchery as were killed in the thousand five hundred prisoners, with their arms, field or died of their wounds out of the British tents, camp equipage, etc., and the position so army and navy in the whole of our Napoleonic wars-which lasted from first to last for twentytwo years; probably four times as many as fell on both sides during the bloody campaign of Solferino and Magenta; and nearly as many as Russia lost during the whole of the Crimean war. Nor need we be much surprised at this. Since Napoleon's time the destructiveness of implements of war has been incalculably exhanced; the com-A good deal of comment has been made on batants are of Anglo Saxon race, and have this surrender. Those who are at all conversant fought with both fury and tenacity; and have with the circumstances do not censure the com | been handled with singular incompetency, and mandant of the forces for surrendering; but opin obliged to pay for the unskillfulness of their of-

that the position, under the circumstances, was The next point that seems clear is that all the ought to have been held at all hazards. It was either party nearer to success or to an accommocertainly the key to a southern approach to this dation. The terrible slaughter in the last Italian city, and, so long as it was in Federal possession, campaign startled both Emperors into sobriety. Louisville was safe from attack. A great many and the hasty peace of Villatranca was patched blame Buell for not reinforcing the position, up after three months of fighting. In America Buell was about thirty miles away, or within two the loss of 300,000 troops and the expenditure of days' march, and doubtless knew the necessity of £300,000,000 of money appears only to have strengthening this garrison. But what could be goaded and maddened both combatants to fresh Munfordville, but he occupied a position up till cious animos ty. Every utterance on either side the time of the final attack, to fall upon the flank implies that passions have reached a pitch at of any party moving from Buell to Munfordville, which the parties themselves can beither see place was to have moved his whole force up in a they are blinded with blood and dust, and mad body, and in order to this he would have passed dened by pain and anger; to pause or hold their Bragg, the very thing that leader wished him to hands would seem to be as complete an impossi-Tuesday for the purpose of giving battle. At to say to them what they really can not, from the the time of the surrender, we are told by pa- very bewilderment of mutual fury, say to them roled prisoners, the rebel comp was in commo- selves. Without the good offices of Europe, the

and indications were plain that an attack was For everybody in America seems to have abdiexpected. This was all Buell could do. He cated the capacity of reflection. Let us consider was in no condition to divide his command, but for a moment the arguments and the advice of he was prepared, and doubtless did, as soon as that party which has apparently the most distinct he could, offer them battle. But I have good au alm in view and the most distinct policy to rethority for saying that Bragg would not accept commend. They believe that the North has his challenge On the contrary, that wary offi- faited bitherto, from half heartedness-because cer is reported to be falling back towards Kir- the Government has refused to adopt emancipaby Smith's position, with a view of joining | tion as its war ery. They try to persuade the au-Southern negroes, and never entertain a moment's of a general battle with the whole of Bragg's ar-

the North-what reason is there to believe that it would bring any material accession of strength to the one party or any effectual mischief or paralvsis to the other? The idea proceeds upon an assumption for which we have never seen a tittle of evidence, and which the whole history of the war has contradicted. For an emmeipation proclamation to do either the good or harm expected from it the slaves must be in a chronic state of readiness to rise upon their masters, or at least to throw off the voke and strike work in a body. They must have the Confederates and love the Northerners. Why should they do the latter? What evidence have we that they do either? Under no circumstances could an abolition party be very telling, except where the Federal arms had penetrated, and were at hand to protect and to use those whom they had set free. What indications do we see that, even in these parts, the slaves would be willing and prompt allies of the Unionists? When have they kept the Federals well informed of the movements and vicinity of their foes? Gen, Butler has now been for some months in possession of New Orleans; do we hear that the negroes from all the adjacent plantations have flocked to him in crowds to entreat his protection? Is there in fact any grounds for assuming that, as a body, the negroes would prefer being their own masters with Northern treatment to being cared for and occa-ionally maltreated by their Confederate 4 owners? Must there not indeed be an entire change in the whole tone of the Federalists regarding them before the transfer could be or

ought to be welcome to them? Our conviction is very strong that the Southerners will never yield, that the Northerners will never subdue them, that no emancipation policy Sealed Proposals. will materially influence the resu t, but that in their present state of mutual exasperation they may prey upon each other's vitals for an indefinite period, unless those who are agrieved and asvirtues and vices alike add inveteracy and intensity to the strife.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday Oct.

The Emancipation Proctamation. Two days ago the President was wonderfully strong in the confidence of the country, not be cause of his military conduct of the war, for, in the opinion of all men, that had been disastrous, but because he had steadily manifested an apparently inflexible determination to adhere faithully to the Constitution in the political management of the war and in the general administration of the Government. It was the merit of this adherence that, in the minds of all good and rightthinking men, covered his mulitude of sins in the military conduct of the war. So long as he seemed to be fast anchored to the Constitution, (1) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, good and right thinking men never ceased to hope and believe that experience would teach him to correct and overcome his military mistakes, (2) 504 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 15% and that finally the Government of the Constitution would prevail over rebellion, and that THE Union would be re-established.

Now that he has cut loose from the Constitu tion-pow that he has resorted to the same higher law than the Constitution for the professed pur pose of suppressing the rebellion by which the rebellion justifies itself-good and right thinking men know not what to think or believe, or whith er to turn for anchorage.

They are smitten with a sense of alarm and that the ship is adrift without master, compass or rudder, and that the chances of wreck are vastly greater than of safety.

If the policy of the proclamation were any more defensible than the President's constitutional power to issue it, the shadows which it has cast over the land would not be so impenetrable. t is an act of as bad faith to every conservative man in the North as it is a terrible blow to the Union men of the border slave States. The President has himself apprehended that it might drive fifty thousand Union soldiers, belonging to the border slave States, from the Union armies! We trust and pray that it will not, but that it will not work a most injurious revolution in the senti ment of those States we dare not hope; and as to of its effect in those States with the most painful

If we desired more conclusive arguments against the mere policy of the proclam ction than any we have elsewhere seen, we should seek them in the answer of the President to the memorial of the religious fanatics of this city contained in our vesterday's issue. "What good," asked he, "would a proclama-

tion of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court or magistrate or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced, by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me, a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all." Before the President issued the proclamation he would have done well to publicly answer these

objections to the policy of it. people of the rebel States, as a consequence of the abolition and confiscation measures of the Congress at Washington, it will seize them now. The war hereafter, on their part, will be a contest for existence as communities and individuals. We protest against the proclamation, in the name of the Constitution, in behalf of good faith to the conservative millions of the Northern and strous usurpation, a criminal wrong, and an act

of national suicide. Nevertheless, Democrats and other conservative people will not withdraw from the war. They will fight in it and support it as before, not to preserve the Government, for that is subvert ed, but to maintain a Government. To do otherconfusion, and to sink into disgrace as a people Butter, Cheese, and Dried Beef; in the eyes of Christendom. The Southern rebellion is not a whit more tolerable because of 200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar; this most untoward proclamation. That must be resisted, whatever shall come; and as to what shall come, we can only watch and wait.—Chi shall come, we can only watch and wait .- Chi

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent Unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the Twelfth District.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus 200 BAGS Roasted Coffee; for the same up to the time they are ordered out. for the same up to the timethes are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TWO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED organization, or to these by whom an increase of amily is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the pastcentury. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half ntbottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes 'o fur-nish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any ysician or druggist willtell you it is perfectly harmless, ousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. Da. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

41y22-d&w'61

WANTED. MIVE hundred (500)-Cavalry Horses, to be delivered within six (6) days at the Government Stables in is city, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.

25-dit CHAS. W. HALL, Exchange Stables.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

CITY TERASERES'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1862. TOTICE is hereby given that the city taxes for the year 1862 are now due, and the nuplicate placed in ay hand for collection. Persons indebted to the city for taxes will please call and settle the same. JOS. K. ENGLISH, City Treas.

DRY COODS.

FLOWERS, S CLOAKS! 000 WINTER E ALL \mathbf{c} H NEW ALL 28

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT U.S. A. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 22d, 1862.

2,000 Cavalry Horses and

1,900 Artillery Horses. All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be an follows: 500 within ten (10) days from date of contract. twenty (2) " " thirty (30) " .. "

" forty (40) " " " " Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 bands high; dark colors, (no greys); good, square trot-ters; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry pur-SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and quare trotters in harness. han s high or upwards, strong, quick, and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken, and (3) 244 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for "xchanges in the two first named Horses, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each Horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows: so Horses of the first named 300 Horses, 60 " " third ") Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes, respectively, within twendismay. They feel that the foundations of the ty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue Government are unsettledi if not broken up- (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract. guaranty for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this Office. No bid will be entertained for less than 100 Horses. Proposals will be indored "Proposals for Cavalry Ho ses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses," Any other information will be premptly given, on ap-

CROCERIES.

JAMES A. EK'N.

A. Q. M. U. S. A.

plication to the undersigned personall

Kentucky and Tennessee, what a time is this to hazard such a revolution! We await intelligence MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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